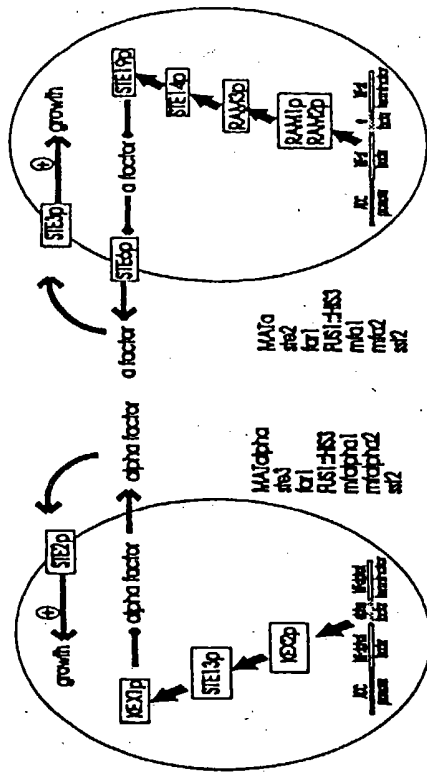
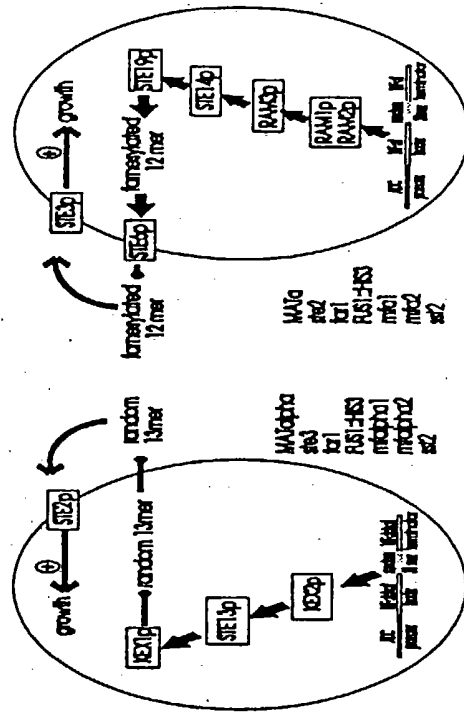


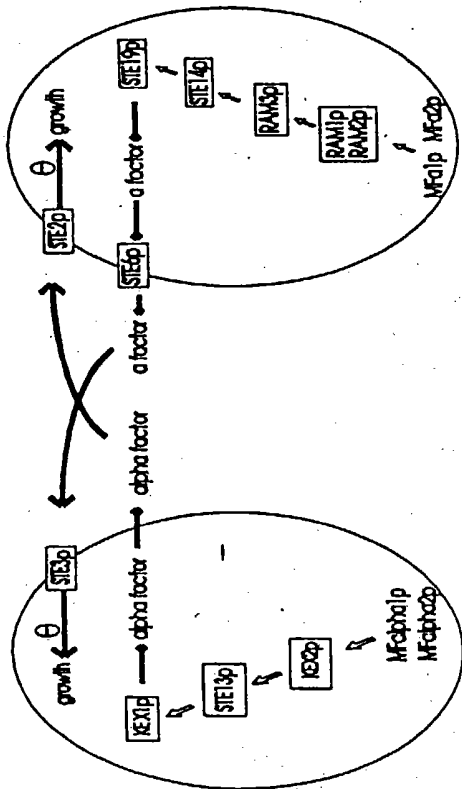
Stage 2



Stage 3



Synthesis, Release, and Targets of Mating Pheromones



Stage 1

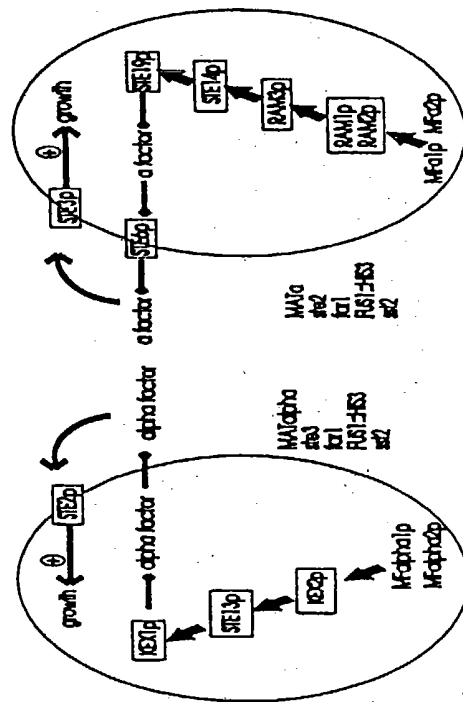
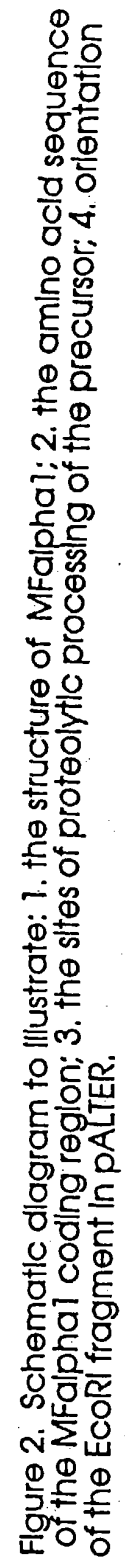


Figure 1



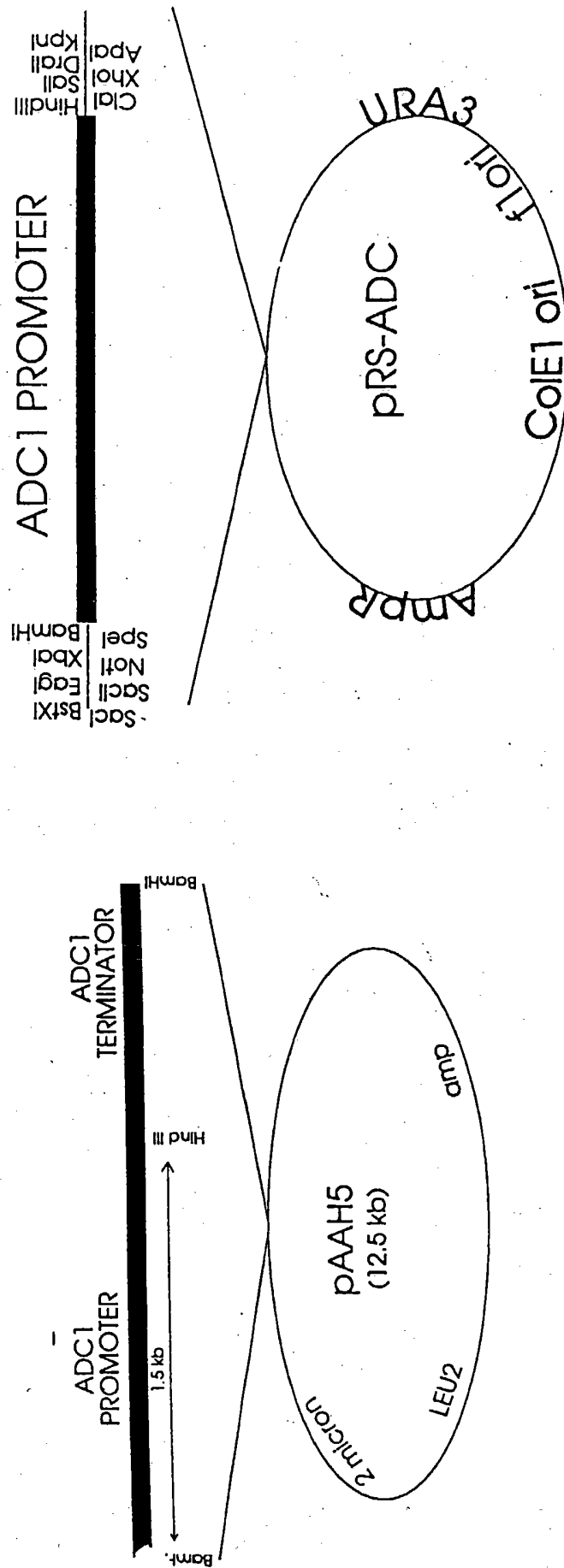


Figure 3. Structures of pAAH5 and pRS-ADC,

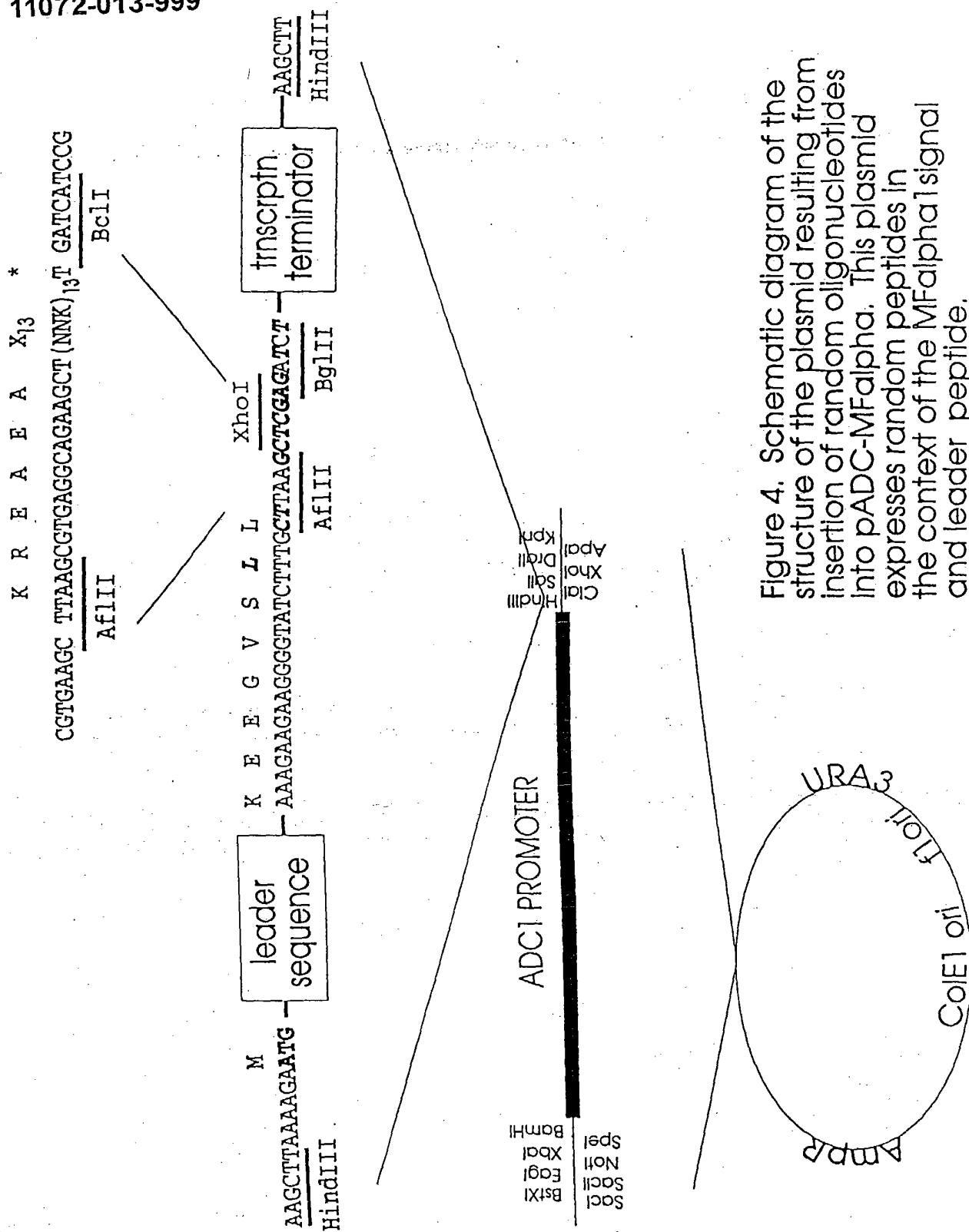


Figure 4. Schematic diagram of the structure of the plasmid resulting from insertion of random oligonucleotides into pADC-MFalpha. This plasmid expresses random peptides in the context of the MFalpha1 signal and leader peptide.

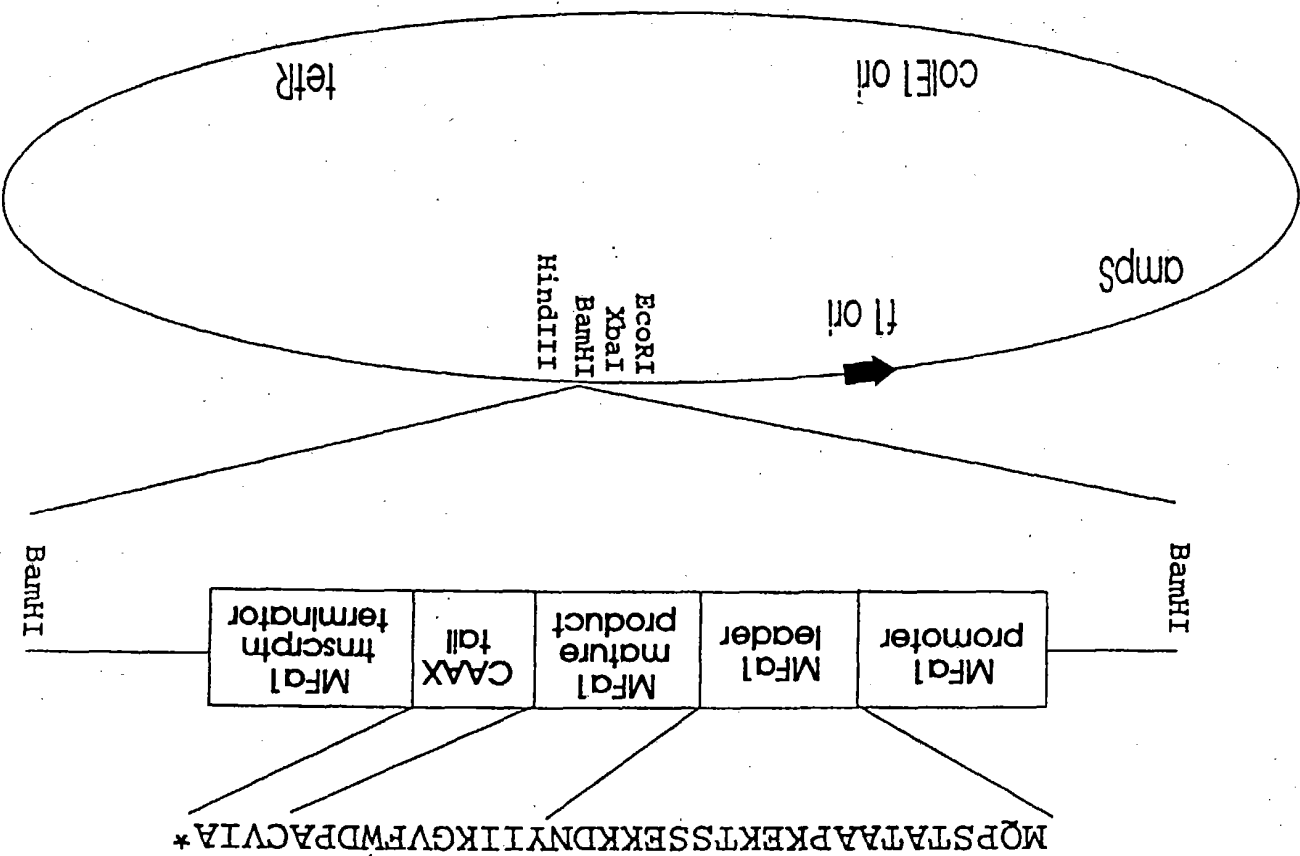


Figure 5. Schematic to illustrate: 1. the organization of Mfa1; 2. the amino acid sequence of the Mfa1 coding region; 3. the point of insertion of the fragment in PALER.

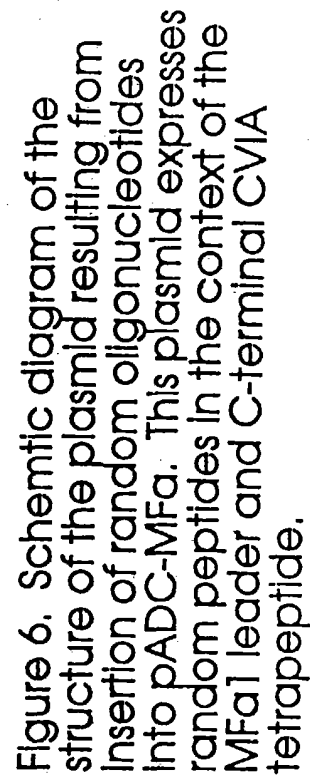


Figure 6. Schematic diagram of the structure of the plasmid resulting from insertion of random oligonucleotides into pADC-MFa. This plasmid expresses random peptides in the context of the MFa1 leader and C-terminal CVIA tetrapeptide.

figure /

Autocrine Mata Strain Secretes and Responds to Signalling by alpha-Factor

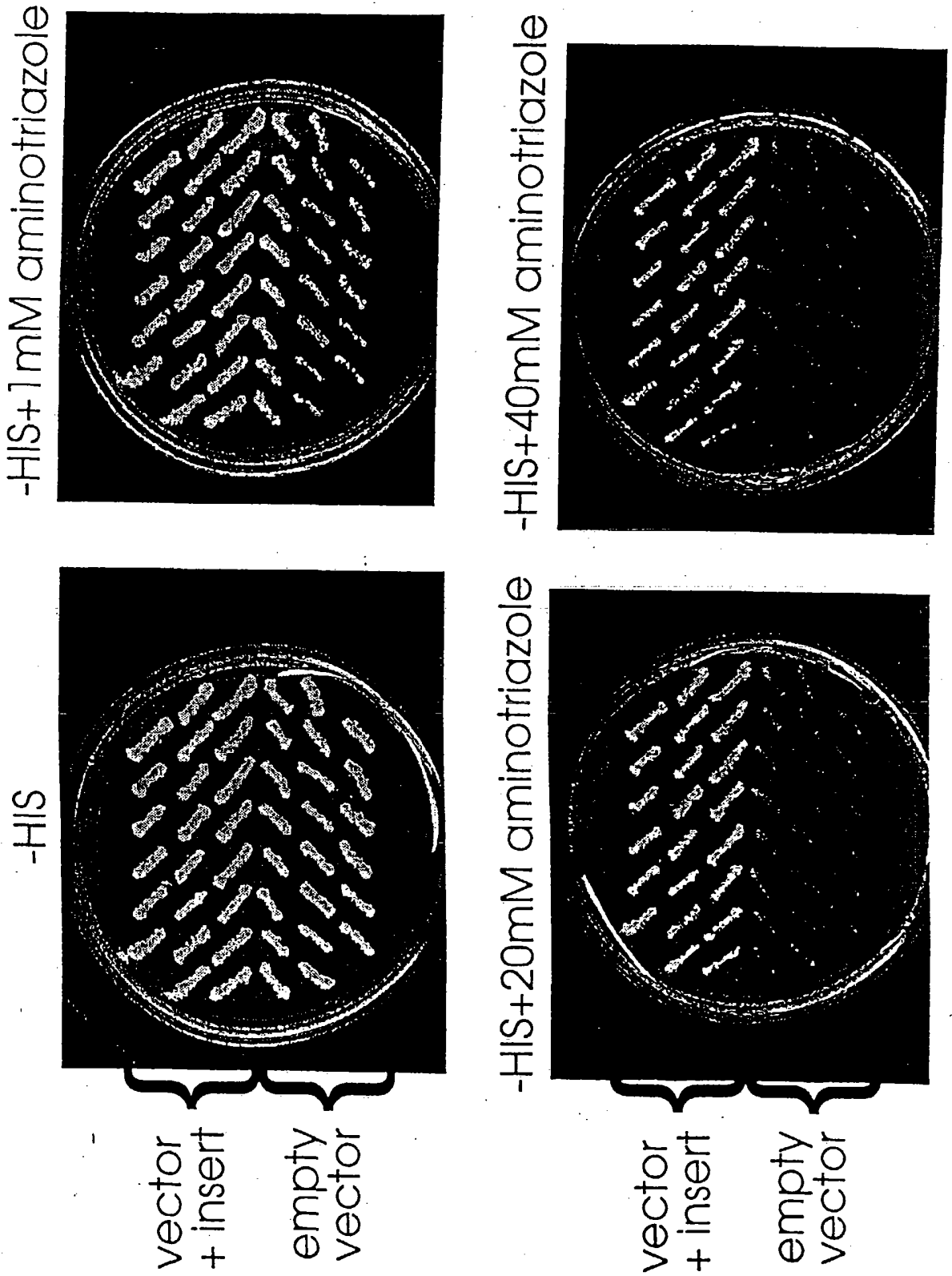
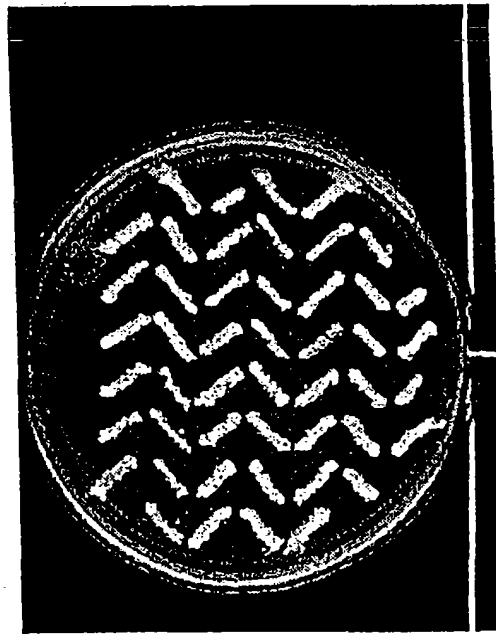


Figure 8

Autocrine MATa Strain Secretes and Responds to Signalling by α -Factor

-HIS



-HIS+5mM aminotriazole



-HIS+10mM aminotriazole



-HIS+20mM aminotriazole

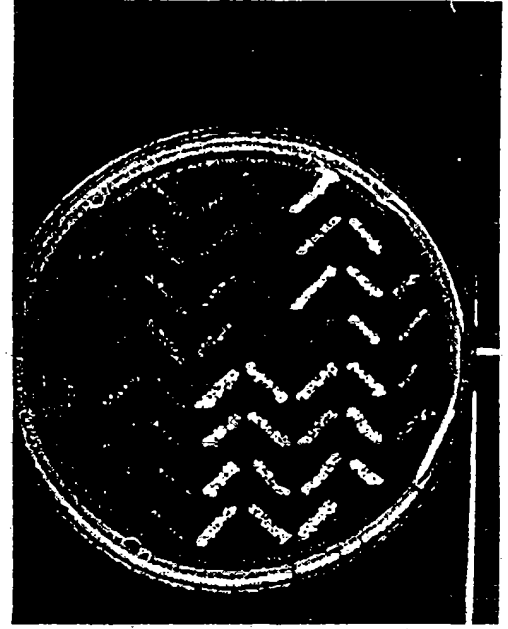


Figure 9. pYMA177 containing human MDR1 mutant (G185V mutation)

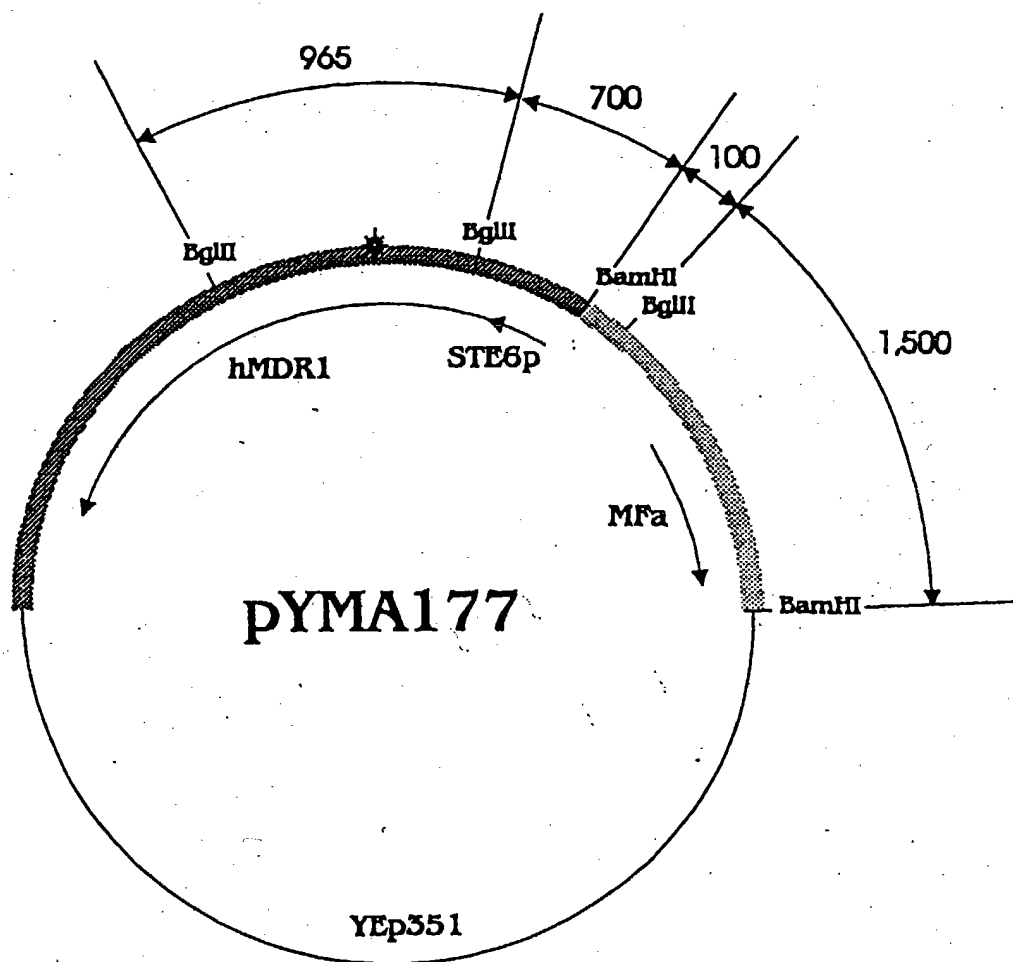


FIG. 10

Activity of a *fus1* promoter in response to signalling by human C5a expressed in autocrine strains of yeast.

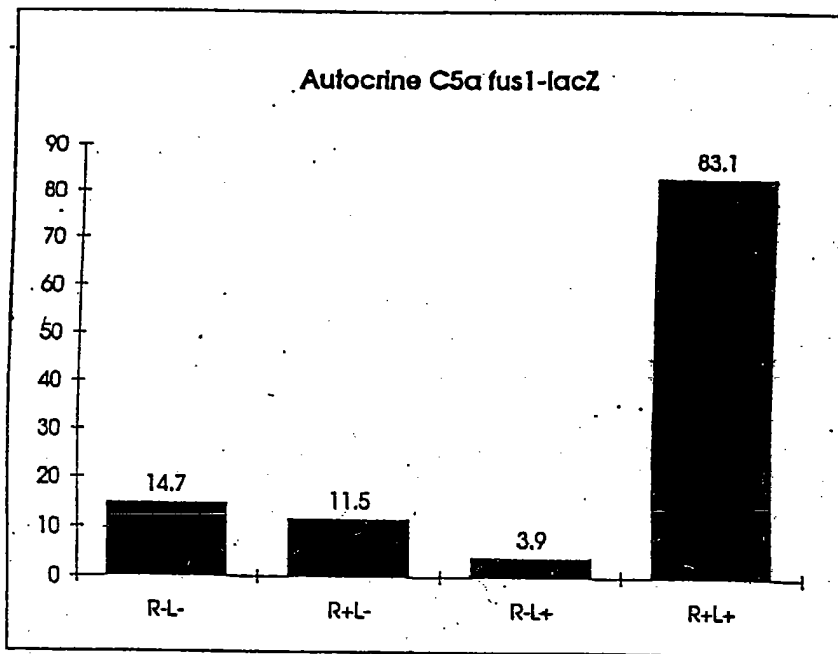


FIG. 11

Gα switch region hybrids.